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tiation, contents, effect, and the legal principles involved. As the author says in his preface, "the work is, on the one hand, a comparative and analytical study, based for the most part on original documents, and accompanied throughout by critical observations founded on what I conceive to be the fundamental principles of international law and general jurisprudence; and, on the other hand, a synthetic presentation of conclusions derived from such analysis and application of first principles."

Thus, the first part of the book deals with the termination of war by mere withdrawal from hostilities or by conquest and subjugation, and there is a discussion of premature annexation, the validity of conquests, and the difficult question of the effects of conquest and subjugation with regard to state succession. This, however, is very brief, consuming only fifty pages, and the rest of the book deals with the termination of war by treaties of peace.

Dr. Phillipson first takes up such subjects as armistice conventions, the interposition of third powers, the preliminaries of peace, the constitution, procedure and general principles of the peace conference, and peace negotiations proper with illustrations from the Thirty Years, Crimean, Austro-Prussian, Franco-German, Italian-Abyssinian, Spanish-American, Russo-Japanese, and Second Balkan Wars. Considering the treaty of peace proper, he describes first its general principles, the treaty-making authority, the nature of treaties of peace, their binding force, their language, interpretation, ratification, and means of ensuring performance. Three chapters take up their main clauses and effects, as to the cessation of hostilities, resumption of diplomatic intercourse, restoration of movable property and prisoners of war, amnesty, indemnity and cession of territory. The effects of succession are separately treated in two chapters.

The volume is a monumental one and this review can do nothing more than indicate its scope. The author shows wide learning and, apart from the able commentary on this untouched field of international law, the book is valuable because an appendix contains the texts of all the treaties of peace which are referred to in the course of the discussion. Dr. Phillipson's work must be possessed by every library which makes any pretence to completeness; and, while always learned, and at times technical, in its survey of the literature and experience of the world, it is nevertheless sufficiently readable to appeal to the man who in these stirring times wants to look ahead and forecast the possible formal outcome of the present conflict in the light of the manner of terminating wars in the past.

LINDSAY ROGERS.

FEDERAL EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, SAFETY APPLIANCE AND HOURS OF SERVICE ACTS, by Homer Richey. Second edition, by Daunis McBride. (Charlottesville, Va.: The Michie Company, 1916, pp. lii, 595.)

Mr. McBride, in this volume, while following to some extent the general plan of the former edition published in 1913, has necessarily greatly enlarged the scope of the work, due to the recent adjudication of many

novel and intricate questions initially litigated in the interim. In addition, the second edition contains a separate treatment of the three Acts of Congress set forth in its title, and discusses them in the order named, the importance of each determining its respective priority.

Considerably over half of the work is devoted to the Federal Employers' Liability Act; which is presented in all its various ramifications. The constitutional power of Congress to legislate concerning the relation of master and servant, so long as the same is limited to its direct connection with interstate commerce; under what circumstances such a relation is deemed to exist; the fact and reason for the preponderance of the Act over all state laws relating thereto; the abolition or qualification of the familiar common law; and the doctrines concerning non-assignable duties of the master; are all set forth in comprehensive detail, with satisfying conclusions substantiated by cogent reasoning and abundant authority. The beneficiaries under the Act, questions of jurisdiction, pleading, evidence and damages, all receive discussion commensurate with their importance.

The "Safety Appliance" and "Hours of Service" Acts receive in this work the first adequate and comprehensive discussion so far offered to the profession. The treatment of these two Acts—the particular importance of the former in determining a carrier's liability for an injury to an interstate employee under the Employers' Liability Act being well attested by the number of decisions construing its provisions—is highly gratifying, in the light of their complicacy and the conspicuous dearth of text-book authority.

The reasoning, in places, and the ultimate conclusions arrived at, chiefly in respect to academic questions, undoubtedly give ground for the scholar to differ from the author. However, concerning the practical questions which in the main determine liability, the law as laid down by the courts is set forth, and where there is conflict of authority the better doctrine is given, with illustrations, quotations and reasons therefor.

The work far surpasses in accuracy and exhaustiveness any book on the subject so far published, and contains an index so complete in every detail as to show the labor of an expert.

W. P. HAZLEGROVE.

PRINCIPLES OF AMERICAN STATE ADMINISTRATION, by John Mabry Mathews. (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1917, pp. xiv, 534.)

The study of administration as a separate branch of political science is of comparatively recent origin and this volume is the first in its field. Monographs have been written on certain states and on the administration of certain functions throughout the nation, but there has been no attempt to discuss the whole subject and deduce certain underlying principles.

Between *Politics* and *Administration* a distinction—first adequately stressed by President Goodnow—may be very clearly drawn. *Politics* is concerned with the formulation of policy and *Administration* with carrying it out. Thus, in this volume there is no treatment of the political